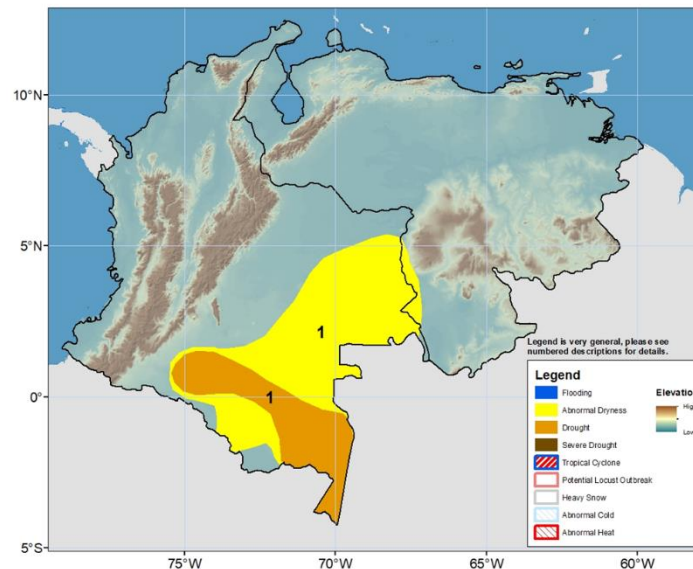


## Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 – 19 February 2025

**Dry conditions prevail in southern Colombia.**



During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in western Colombia, southern Colombia, and southern and eastern Venezuela. Meanwhile, lack of rain generally dominated elsewhere. For the past 30 days, below-average rainfall conditions have dominated Colombia's territory and western, southern, and eastern Venezuela. Meanwhile, near-average conditions are generally depicted over the rest of the region. The rainfall deficits recorded during the past week have helped maintain the 30-day rainfall deficits in the Colombian Amazon Basin. Poor rainfall distribution over the past three months has led to drier-than-average conditions in south Colombia, with total rainfall accounting for 25%-80% of the average, resulting in drought (**Polygons 1**). According to reports, last year's drought (the driest on record) still impacts potable water in Bogotá, Colombia. Even though rainfall deficits persisted during the last week, the latest Normalized Difference Vegetation Index indicated above-average vegetation over northern and southern Colombia. Meanwhile, in the rest of Central America, near-average to above-average conditions dominate.

Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected in most of the region next week. Above-average rainfall conditions are forecasted in western and southern Colombia, and southern and southeastern Venezuela, while near-average rain is predicted in most parts of northern South America. Excessive rainfall in localized areas could trigger flooding and river overflow. Moderate rainfall might help ease the moisture deficits in the dry portions of the sub-region. Regarding temperatures, forecasts suggest below-average maximum temperature conditions (2 – 4 °C) in western and southern Colombia and southern and eastern Venezuela.

**Note:** The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product takes into account long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

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